The M'Kean County Miner.

$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The McKean County Miner.

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H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, very cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
[illegible] in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, [illegible] and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
A. J. Milliken John C. Backus

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
[illegible] Street, SMETHPORT, PA

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for the [illegible], also applications [illegible]. He will give information [illegible] of this Estate, in McKean [illegible]
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. H. ROSE,
Agent of the Trustees
[illegible] 1873

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc
MOTTO - Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA
O. W. Sartwell. S. B. Sartwell

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS.
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

Joshua Davis O. M. James
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest variety of this class of goods in Western New York

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors
P. E. STONE, (formerly Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, [illegible] } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order

ALFRED STURDVEINT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers in his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Prices
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way
CARL BASSE

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
—AND—
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P., and McK. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the [illegible] & Buffalo and the B. N. Y. & Philadelphia [illegible]

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner of Locust and Ninth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 Guests. Terms—only $3 per day. No Bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable, for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Two Letters.

HIS.

If you were dead and in some silent valley
  A red wild rose were blooming on your grave,
In some lone fen where idle breezes dally
  And somberly green willow branches wave,

With willing feet I oft would stand above you,
  And with sad eyes your moss grown name spell out,
Thinking that once each said to each "I love you,"
  In those far days before we dared to doubt.

But no, you are not dead; the world-adored you,
  Kneels at your feet and calls your face divine;
Praises your beauty, worships till it bores you,
  Knows not and cares not that you once were mine.

Edith, I care not that your blood is flowing
  In splendid radiant cheek or dainty wrist,
That on your supple throat there still is glowing
  A queenly coil of pearl and amethyst,

Our love is dead, so you are dead thrice over,
  Though on your face have dropped no mourner's tears.
And you and I, who once were maid and lover,
  Are further sundered than the furthest spheres.

But stars and spheres— Oh! what a silly letter
  A plain and prosy man will sometimes write.
I'm sentimental, and you can't do better
  Than laugh at me, once more, with all your might.

The fact, you see, is this I can't forget you;
  In all our quarrel I alone was wrong,
And I've been blue enough since last I met you,
  A month ago, it seems ten times as long.

Oh! Edith, could I only go and see you,
  And tell you all the things I want to say!
I cannot give you up, I will not free you,
  I love you, Edith. May I come to-day?

HERS.

Why, Tom, dear Tom, of course you may—
  You see I call you Tom again,
So please come over, right away,
  You oddest, truest, best of men!

To tell the truth, I've pitied you,
  And you've, most likely, pitied me,
But then you know it wouldn't do
  To let the world my pity see

You men, of course, are very wise,
  And think you know a woman's heart
But bats and owls have brighter eyes
  Than you to understand her art

You were just hateful, though, that night
  But I'm afraid I made you so.
Tom, drop our quarrel out of sight—
  Forgive, forget, and let it go.

Well, Tom, I'll not write any more,
  Although indeed, I've much to say,
My music master's at the door,
  So *au revoir*, and come to-day

P. S.—You frighten me to death
  With "willow," "valley," "grave," and "fen."
Dear me! I almost lost my breath!
  Tom, don't you *dare* do so again!

—*Chas F Richardson*

A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

THE TERRIBLE REVENGE OF A CORSICAN WOMAN

In the early part of the fourteenth century the island of Corsica was a bone of contention between the maritime republic of Savoy, the duchy of Savoy and the kingdom of France. The latter, at that time, was ruled by the chivalrous Francis the First, one of the most remarkable characters in history.

His ambition was only equaled by his reckless audacity, and he alone, of all the princes of his time, ventured to break a lance with the powerful Emperor Charles the Fifth, who so disastrously defeated him at Pavia in 1521.

In the preceding year King Francis had a quarrel with his wife, who had reproached him for his infidelities. One day, maddened by her taunts, he said to his valet, Gavini, a Corsican:

"Ah! I must get rid of her majesty. Her temper is too bad. I am sure that the Holy Father will grant me a divorce from her. But where shall I find a new wife?"

"Your majesty has only to choose among the most beautiful princesses of Europe," said Gavini.

"But there is not a single beautiful princess in Europe," rejoined the king, almost angrily. "Amelia of Savoy is the only one that is not absolutely homely, and I hate her father so bitterly that I should be reluctant to enter into a union with any member of his family."

"If your majesty will permit me," said the wily Corsican, "I could tell you of a lady with royal blood in her veins, who is young and handsome enough to grace the throne of France by your side."

"Who is she?" asked the king, eagerly.

"She is the Marchioness Isolena Della Ballo."

"I never heard of her."

"She is the richest woman in Corsica, where her ancestors, since time immemorial, have owned most of the real estate, and where they have been more powerful than the real rulers of the island ever were. Her grandmother was a niece of the Emperor Maximilian; and she is the last of her race, your majesty."

"The last of her race, Gavini, and still unmarried?"

"Your majesty, there is a strange tale to this," replied Gavini. "About seven years ago the marchioness, with her aged father, was having a boat ride off Ajaccio. A thunder storm sprung up, and the frail bark was in danger of capsizing. The old marquis was frightened to death.

"'Pray, my child,' he cried, in his terror, 'pray to her who alone can save us. Pray to her, and promise to remain a virgin, unless a king should come to solicit your hand!'

"Isolena, took that pledge, and now she is mistress of immense estates, and one of the most beautiful women in the world."

The king, who acted as if he had already got rid of his legitimate wife, had by this time become deeply interested in the subject.

"Gavini," he said, "how does this [illegible] marchioness look?"

"Your majesty, I have truly never seen a face worthier to adorn a throne than she. She is the fairest daughter whom Italy, the land of pretty women, ever gave birth to. Tall, slender, majestic, with a complexion of marble, and features which Phidias would have gladly chiseled in stone, she has on her ripe lips the tempting smile of Cupid, and in her black eyes all the fire of the goddess of love."

"I should like to make her acquaintance; but that has to be done in a very discreet manner."

After hemming and hawing for a long while, Gavini suggested that he himself might go to Corsica, and make overtures to the beautiful marchioness.

The king eagerly embraced this offer.

"You shall go, Gavini," he cried. "Go to Montpas, my treasurer, and draw as many livres in gold as you need."

"But, your majesty," said the valet, "money is not sufficient for such a mission. I ought to have to that end also"—

"What?"

"A position."

"What position?"

"I ought to be clothed with the rank of a minister, your majesty."

The king looked at his valet for a minute without saying anything. Then he burst into laughter.

"Gavini," he exclaimed, "you are the most impudent rascal I ever saw. But your idea is a good one. Yes, you shall for once go as my envoy to Corsica. Prevail upon the marchioness, whose charms you extol so enthusiastically, to come to Paris, and I shall reward you right royally."

On the following day Gavini, to whom royal credentials had been given, to the dismay of the king's minister of state, set out for Corsica. He had a large retinue of servants, and was in perfect keeping with the exalted position to which his master had so suddenly arisen.

In the course of time he arrived in Ajaccio, and called with all his attendants upon the Marchioness Isolena Della Ballo.

He had not exaggerated her charms. She was, indeed, a most charming and attractive woman.

Upon presenting the credentials to her he said:

"My royal master, your excellency, has intrusted me to bring about more cordial relations between France and the island of which you are mistress, if not by divine right, at least by the right of your surpassing beauty, as well as by virtue of the time-honored claims of your ancestors."

The compliment was not lost upon the handsome creature. She dismissed the valet envoy in the most gracious manner.

"I will capture her easily," thought Gavini, as he took his departure. "I believed she was too intelligent to be gulled by such transparent flattery. Very well—so much the better for me."

But a young admirer of the marchioness, Signor Conde de Vrao, who in years gone by had been at the gay court of France, had recognized him.

The conde solicited a private interview with the marchioness after Gavini had withdrawn.

At first she hesitated to grant the request, because the Conde had often urged her to give him her hand. But he was so persistent this time that she went with him to her boudoir.

"Isolena," he said to her, "do you know who that man is?"

"The envoy of the king of France, Conde," she replied. "His credentials show it."

"That may be, Isolena," he replied, "but I am sure that the king, in sending the fellow"—

"The fellow!"

"Yes, the fellow, Isolena. I am sure that the king, in sending the fellow to you, has played a very contemptible trick upon you."

"How so?"

"Because this pretended envoy is no other than King Francis' body servant."

"A menial!" she cried, with flashing eyes.

"Yes, the lowest of the low—he who dresses and undresses his majesty of France."

"And the king could put such an affront on me by sending such a rascal to me?"

"It is not yet all, Isolena. This Gavini is a Corsican—a serf of your father's who fled the country twenty years ago because he had committed several disgraceful thefts."

The beautiful marchioness was by this time so enraged that she uttered the following terrible oath:

"Had I to-day King Francis in my power I should cause him to perish as miserably as the dog whom he has sent to me. I swear it, even should I lose my own life and ruin this whole island which I love so well!"

At midnight on the same day Gavini was dragged from his bed and thrust into a dungeon.

Six hours later he was confronted by the executioner and the indignant marchioness.

"You are about to die," she said, pitilessly, to the ill-fated man.

"How dare you treat the sacred person of an envoy in this manner?" he asked.

"The sacred person of an [illegible]

"The envoy of the king of France."

"You mean his valet. Now listen to me. I shall have your flesh torn from your limbs with red-hot pincers if you do not confess what induced King Francis to commit so infamous an outrage as to send you to me in the capacity of an envoy."

Gavini referred once more to the inviolability of his office.

She ordered the executioner to torture him.

The prisoner was placed on a wooden bench, and then the executioner, after binding him, begun to tear off his flesh with red-hot pincers.

For ten minutes the victim, though uttering the most unearthly yells, refused to confess.

At last, when the agony became too great, he told the marchioness what he had come to Corsica for.

This still added to her fury. She then ordered Gavini to be beheaded, and sent his head in a glass jar filled with white Corsican wine to the king of France.

Francis the First was beside himself with rage upon receiving the ghastly present.

He organized a secret naval expedition to Corsica, and caused Isolena to be kidnapped.

She landed at Marseilles in February, 1571. The king was there at the time He refused to see her.

"Have her hair cropped," he ordered, "have her clad in hempen garments and then whipped through the streets of the city!"

This was done on the following day.

The beautiful marchioness suffered the torture with astonishing fortitude.

Not a cry of pain escaped her tightly compressed lips as the executioner's lash descended upon her naked back.

At last she opened her mouth; a stream of blood issued from it.

"Who will avenge me?" she gasped.

She was avenged a few months later when Francis I. was overpowered at Pavia, and so badly beaten that he exclaimed:

"All is lost save honor!"

Battles of the Olden Time.

At the battle of Talavera (1809) the loss in killed and wounded was one-eighth of those engaged. At Austerlitz (1805) it was one-seventh. At Malplaquet (1709), at Prague (1759), and at Jena (1806), it was one-sixth. At Friedland (1807) and at Waterloo (1815) one-fifth. At Marengo (1800) it amounted to one-fourth. At Salamanca (1812), out of 90,000 combatants, 30,000 were killed and wounded. At Borodino (1812), out of 250,000, 80,000 fell on the two sides. At Leipsic (1813) the French sustained a loss of one-third of their total effective force. At Preussich Eylau (1807) 55,000 were killed and wounded out of a combined total of 160,000 combatants, giving a loss of more than one-third; while at Zorndorf (1758) the most murderous battle which history records in modern times, out of 82,000 Russian and Prussian troops engaged, 32,800 were stretched upon the field at the close of the day. Let us now come to more recent times. The first great battle in which rifled firearms were used was Solferino (1859), and when the war broke out it was confidently predicted that the effects of the new weapon would be frightful; but the loss actually fell to one-eleventh of those engaged. At Koniggratz, where, in addition to rifled weapons, one side was armed with breech-loaders, the actual loss was further diminished to one-fifteenth. Finally we come to the last war, in which the proportions were—Worth, one-eleventh; Gravelotte, one-twelfth; and Sedan, one-tenth. These figures may surprise many who, not unnaturally, imagined that improved weapons entailed increased slaughter. It is not intended to imply that battles are not still sanguinary, but it is incontestable that they are much less so than they were.

A New Wheat Destroyer.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* has the following: What has heretofore been thought a chinch bug, destroying wheat on the Southern Minnesota railroad, now proves to be a fly. People who have been over the Southern Minnesota railroad say there is a new insect at work on the growing crop of wheat along the line, especially where it has been dry. Although the last rain has dispelled the fears of a drought the fly has gone to work vigorously, and all through the fields patches of growing wheat present the appearance of having lost life and verdure. It turns yellow, withers up and dies. The flies seem to work near the root, and draw the sustenance out of the stalk. Whether they will continue in their ravenous course remains to be seen. If they do, whole fields will not yield a return of seed.

Items of Interest.

We often hate for one little reason, when there are a thousand why we should love.

Gentility—Eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher's bill has not been paid.

It is fourteen years since specie payments were stopped in the United States.

The [illegible] the Connecticut [illegible] disagreeable things in the world between our own hats and boots.

To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.

During the last four years the imports of Canada have exceeded the exports by $140,000,000, and under the confederation the debt has increased $53,000,000.

An elderly dandy, who was more noted for running in debt than for paying his tradesmen, made an exception in favor of his wigmaker that he might be enabled to say that he wore his own hair.

A lady gave recently the following opinion of a nice young man according to her own thinking: "Oh, I think he'd make an excellent stranger—one that you'd never become acquainted with, you know."

Little boys playing ball. Anxious mamma in distant doorway calling aloud: "Tommy! Tommy!" Gentleman calls the attention of children to woman. Best boy replies: "Her ain't callin' of we; we don't belong to she."

Mrs. Carnoyle, living on the farm of George Glasscock, Breckenridge county, Ky., has a child five years of age that is boneless. It is well developed in every particular, and its limbs can be bent in a circular form or tied in a knot.

Professor Abel has ascertained that the speed with which detonation travels—as that of gunpowder, gun cotton and fulminating compounds—is higher than that of any known agent except electricity and light, being from 18,000 to 21,000 feet per second.

The English government is trying to introduce the American caoutchouc tree into India, where india rubber is obtained, but mostly from a creeping plant. Already the cinchona tree has been so successfully introduced that $70,000 worth of bark was exported last year.

A man went to the theater for the first time. Just as the curtain descended on the first act, an engine in the basement exploded and he was blown through the roof, coming down in the next street. After coming to his senses he asked: "And what piece do you play next?"

The Sioux warrior throws a blanket over his own head and the head of the squaw to whom he wishes to make love, and their courtship is thus hidden from observation. A belle of the tribe sometimes finds a row of suitors, with blankets, waiting at the door of her wigwam.

The Chinamen in California, in the expectation of being driven from the country, are sending home the remains of their dead. In cases where only the bones are left, scrupulous care is taken to miss none, as they believe to leave one behind would imperil the soul of the dead person. A paper is spread by the grave, and upon it the skeleton is laid, piece by piece, until all is complete.

A boy in a Sunday-school proposed a question to be answered the following Sunday: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was three millions, five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and thirty-three. The superintendent says to James: "Is that right?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are, then?" "Twenty-six, sir."

The Production of Silver.

According to recent statistics the production of silver in the whole world in 1800 was $35,000,000, which rose in 1850 to $42,500,000, in 1854 to $47,500,000, and in 1865 to about $62,000,000. The production of this precious metal during the year 1873 is subdivided as follows: England and its colonies, $10,000,000; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, $250,000; Russia, $500,000; Austria, $1,620,000; Germany, $3,000,000; France, $2,000,000; Spain, $2,000,000; Sardinia, $500,000; Central and South America, $8,000,000; Canada, $900,000; the United States, $63,500,000, which gives a total of $85,250,000. Including the year 1873, it is estimated that the total production of silver since the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus has been $715,000,000, the largest source of accession during late years being due to the Nevada mines.

A Pleasant Trip.

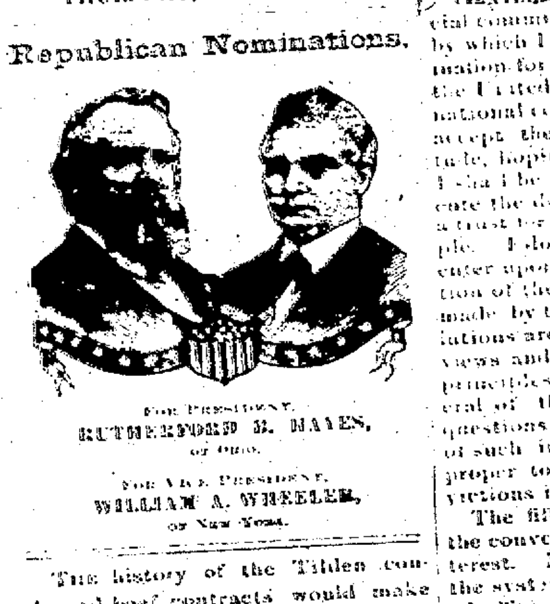
The members of the New York Press Association will make an extended Centennial trip the latter part of August. The party will consist only of the members of the Press Association and their families, and after doing the Centennial they will take in Mauch Chunk and the celebrated coal fields of Pennsylvania. The party will be in charge of ED. PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, and it will without doubt be one of the pleasantest editorial trips of the season.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - *Editor.*

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

Republican Nominations.



FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

THE history of the Tilden condensed beef contracts would make interesting reading about now; equal to his anti war, States rights speeches. Turn on the lights.

MR. BRISTOW has made several engagements to take the stump in different states for Hayes and Wheeler. He has written to a friend in New London that he hopes to be able to speak in Connecticut.

EVERY member of the committee that called the Fifth Avenue Conference has declared for Hayes. The fact shows that the independent vote of the country will be cast for the Republican ticket.

TAMMANY HALL was one third filled on the 4th of July by perspiring sachems who gathered to hear Fernando Wood, salary grabber and almost jail bird, denounce Republican corruption. The glory of Tammany has departed.

THE Democrats of the House failed again on Monday to repeal the resumption clause, and it now looks very much as though they would not be able to push this measure, which their party platform so loudly demands, through.

THE Buffalo *Courier* is a decidedly honorable (?) sheet. On Tuesday it published a garbled and mutilated extract of a portion only of Gov. Hayes' expression on civil service reform, and then argued its weakness. Such despicable trickery would hardly be expected in a paper of the pretended respectability of the *Courier*.

IT is claimed that Gov. Tilden has done wonders in the way of reform by smashing the Canal Ring of New York State. We have characterized this pretension as a base fraud, and are prepared to prove it. We give below a record of his reform suits from the publication of the canal Message, March, 1875, to date:

Number of suits brought	[illegible]
Number brought to trial	[illegible]
Number of convictions obtained	[illegible]
Number of suits dismissed by court	[illegible]
Number of suits now pending	[illegible]
Amount of money recovered	None.
Expenses of commission and counsel to assist Attorney General, about	$100,000
Payment of two certificates stopped by commission	$ [illegible]
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None.

[illegible]

THE greater portion of our editorial columns of this week is taken up by two lengthy articles both of which we hope our friends will read carefully. Gov. Hayes' letter accepting the nomination of the Republican Party is a clear, unequivocal declaration of the highest and most advanced principles of the party, and cannot but win for him the cordial sympathy and support of all honest, thinking American citizens. The article written by Carl Schurz is a complete exposé and stinging rebuke of the surrender of the hard-money democracy to the inflationists and repudiationists for the sake of winning votes. Read them both.

THE daily papers of the past week have been full of details of the terrible massacre of three hundred of our officers and soldiers by the Sioux Indians. Gen. Custar made a brave and daring assault upon a body of Sioux outnumbering his command ten to one, and the consequence was his force was swallowed up and not one lived to tell the tale. With a bravery and recklessness that is without parallel he led his men into the jaws of death from which they never returned. We are told that it would be cruel to censure him now for his reckless and fatal generalship, yet those who had fathers and husbands under his command will find it small consolation in their mournings for their needless sacrifice to listen to praise of the heroism and daring of their reckless leader.

THE LETTER.

COLUMBUS, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the republican national convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accordance with my views and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago the system of making appointments of office grew up based upon the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At the first the president either directly or through the heads of the other departments made all appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of the members of congress. The offices in these cases have become not only merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the seperate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity, and is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone a faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of congress to be an intolerable burden and unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation when needed that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from a public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their service to the government and to the people. They meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I don't assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by the executive, who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as my duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of public indebtedness, legal tender notes included, as constituting the pledge and moral obligation of the government, which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of values is one of the great obstacles to the revival of confidence and business and to the return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way: "The resumption of specie payments." But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The republican party is pledged to secure such amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely, and of great importance. The condition of the southern states attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the south most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of only a portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the south, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and laws are set at defiance and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of the peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed. Parts that are new no less than parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can be most effectually advanced by the hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all. A recognition without reserve or exception. With such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all the legitimate agencies of the general government the efforts of the people of those states to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the southern states that if I should be charged with the duty of the organization of an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of white and of colored people both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of the civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the north and south in our common country. With the civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and a speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts. With a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as the era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

SCHURZ FOR HAYES.

Carl Schurz in the Westliche Post

It is a pity the certain Democratic journals prefer to abuse those who do not share their opinions rather than to argue with them. We had anticipated a decent campaign, and believe the majority of our citizens have the same wish. At all events we think that facts and arguments will have more influence this year than hateful words. Let us, therefore, address, with such arguments, those who are anxious for an honest financial policy.

It is generally known, and not disputed, that although the Republican party is by no means entirely void of inflationistic elements, fully nine tenths of the inflationists and repudiators are to be found in the Democratic ranks. All the important election campaigns in which the financial questions were the main points of interest, have been conducted by the Republicans and Independents as defenders of the hard-money system against the Democrats, who acted as the promoters of the inflation. We readily admit that the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention shows some progress in this direction. It expresses itself in favor of hard money—certainly only theoretically. But this is nevertheless an advance in comparison with the Democratic state platform, of the last and of this year, and we welcome it therefore. But the first practical measure to carry this hard-money theory into execution, the Democratic platform proposes—What! The repeal of the resumption act of 1875, which prescribed the resumption of hard-money payments for the year 1879.

Now, as regards the resumption act of 1875, we criticized it at the time, because it was not strong enough in its details to bring about hard-money payments, but we have also consented to it from the reason that the law constituted the promise and thereby the obligation of the government, to commence at a given date the canceling of the legal tender indebtedness. There was considerable gained with this promise, this express acknowledgment of a well defined obligation of the government, for the talk about the redemption passed the region of glittering generalities into the state of positive certainty. If the law which contained this promise was not perfect in details, there only remained for the honest promoter of the hard-money policy one duty, viz: to add to the stipulations of it so as to make it sufficient for its purpose.

But what does the Democratic platform propose? Not to complete the law; not to make efficient, but simply to repeal the promise itself. And what does the repeal of the resumption act signify? Nothing less than the open repudiation of a promise made by Congress in lawful form, of an obligation acknowledged in the most solemn manner by the United States government.

The reason assigned in the Democratic platform for this repudiation is that the resumption act stands in the way as an "obstacle" to the practical resumption of the hard-money payment.

We take the liberty to call this glorious nonsense, but it is worse than mere nonsense. By a very poor excuse to cover up a move of which every sincere hard-money man would be ashamed as a deception and a treacherous proceeding that must hurt the good cause. Everybody knows that the repeal of the resumption act has been the war cry of the Inflationists for the last two years. They have worked for this repeal in Congress on every occasion, they have called for it in every one of their state platforms, and now the hard-money men in the Democratic National Convention agree to this repeal.

This is the simple fact. In case the Democratic party should get into power their first step would be, according to their platform, the repeal of the resumption act; the Inflationists will take hold of this with ardor, and the Democratic hard-money men will help them. And what then? The Democratic platform speaks of a number of other things with which the redemption of the legal tender must be prepared, such as economy, etc. This is all very well. But we know this talk. We heard it sufficiently last year, during the Ohio campaign, from the lips of Messrs. Ewing, Pendleton, etc. At that time the same arguments were used to convince the people that no one should expect resumption for a long time to come.

What was then used as a reason against resumption we now see mentioned as a means for it in the Democratic national platform. No man with a sound mind can come to any other conclusion than that this platform, with its distinct repudiation of a legal promise, is, in spite of all beautiful phrases of hard money, nothing else than a hidden (and very poorly hidden at that) compromise with the inflationists.

This compromise shows itself a great deal clearer in the selection of the candidates. We believe Mr. Tilden to be a hard money man. We suppose that he would use every effort to establish a sound financial policy. But we doubt whether he will succeed in this with the powerful inflationistic elements of the Democracy of the West, and South. But now the Democratic convention has joined to him as candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Hendricks. Who is Mr. Hendricks? It is universally known that he is the favorite candidate of the inflationists. Supposing now Mr. Tilden should be elected, and afterwards die—should any fatal accident happen to him—what then? Then Mr. Hendricks, the leader of the Democratic inflationists, would become President of the United States. This might be termed a far-fetched possibility. This is not so, however. It has been talked about already at the head quarters of the inflationists.

We find a correspondence in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in which the reasons are given with which Mr. Hendricks should be persuaded to accept the nomination as Vice President. A delegate from New York assured me that he did not doubt the election of Tilden. He added: Mr. Hendricks will not lose anything by accepting the nomination. Tilden will not live during his entire Presidential term, if he only lives till election day. Mr. Hendricks will be President before two years have elapsed, and we can easily re-elect him in four years. Mr. Hendricks has accepted the nomination. Everybody who is acquainted with Mr. Tilden knows (to use a mild expression), that he is not a robust man. Several Presidents have died in office already, who had a much better constitution than Mr. Tilden. In case of a Democratic victory, there would therefore only be a rather weak human being between the Presidential chair and the leader of the Inflationists. This is also a fact which nobody can dispute.

If there are any hard-money men who can satisfy themselves with the distinct repudiation of the legal resumption act and the possibility of a President Hendricks, they may take the responsibility on their own conscience. We will not! C. S.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water
12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL?—We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "*Shiloh's Consumption Cure*" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it. It may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of A. B. Armstrong's, and get a trial bottle for 5 cents, or a regular size for 50 cents or $1.00.

S. C. WELLS, Sole Prop'r LeRoy, N. Y.

"*HACKMETACK*" a new and delightful Perfume sold by A. B. Armstrong.

13-31eow-6m

School House Letting.

The Directors of Keating School District will receive sealed proposals for building a school house near A. B. Cory's in said township, until July 22, 1876. Specifications and plans can be seen by calling upon the Secretary.

ALSO,—Proposals for making some repairs on the Moore and Curtis school house will be received at the same time.

J. H. DUNTLEY,
Secretary of the Board.

June 29, 1876. t3

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the furniture, fixtures and live stock formerly owned by G. C. Gleason & Co., at the "Kane Eating House" at Kane, Pa., has been bought by the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any way meddle with the same.

FRANK McGLOIN.

June 29, 1876. 3t

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

ALL description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the bad, swollen, and discolored parts about the wound, sore or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling which can not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient to merely smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for female cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the affected parts, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,

Corns (soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,

Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore Throats,
Skin Diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore Heads,
Tumors,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Prof HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

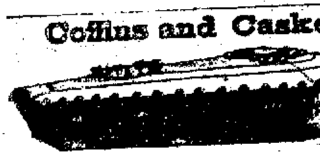
SILVER WARE
ELGIN WATCHES
JEWELRY

AND
ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

The Latest Edition!

Important News.

Great Fall in Dry Goods!

AT FRANK N. TAYLOR'S STORE.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles,

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Linens and Silks,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, NOTIONS

CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction both in prices and goods.

AUCTION SALE!

AUCTION every Thursday afternoon and evening until further notice, commencing June 15th.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches

Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder

Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand saws
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—and Plating, wedge and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys

Pumps
Pincers
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvemen s, &c., on this machine.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGEs, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

—x—

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

[illegible] of the Miner is $1 [illegible] paid in advance. [illegible] the paper at $1 [illegible] must pay in advance [illegible] three months after the expiration [illegible]

Churches.

METHODIST. [illegible] Whiteside pastor. [illegible] every Sabbath at [illegible] m and [illegible] Class Meeting at [illegible] Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and [illegible] ings at 7½ p. m. [illegible] at Newell [illegible] at 2 p. m. and at [illegible] every other Sabbath [illegible]

BAPTIST. [illegible] at [illegible] a. m. and at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] morning [illegible] the Hafner House.

[illegible] another [illegible]

The [illegible] celebration at Olean was [illegible] success.

It is proposed to organize another base ball [illegible] in Smethport.

It [illegible] is insufferably hot to either stay [illegible] go visiting.

Smethport did not celebrate the Centennial [illegible] to any alarming extent.

[illegible] change of time table on both B. N. Y. & Phila., McK. & B. and P. & E. R. R.

[illegible] hail [illegible] in New York was served to the ground last Sunday [illegible]

Several old derricks were blown down at [illegible] during the severe gale of last week Wednesday.

D. R. Hamlin and wife returned from [illegible] trip last week. [illegible] trip did [illegible] good.

A. B. Armstrong is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible]

The Republican platform is good, but Hayes' letter of acceptance is better [illegible] the second [illegible]

— It is authoritatively stated that [illegible] has given up the contract of completing the [illegible] state [illegible]

[illegible] loads of passengers left the B. N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible] pleased to see that [illegible] evening.

[illegible] three years old [illegible]

[illegible] R. D. Hamlin [illegible] completion [illegible] position [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] McKean county [illegible]

[illegible] Mullin of Pt Allegany who [illegible] the last term of [illegible] Eugene has sufficient talent, [illegible] profession, and he may be ranked [illegible] position in the McKean county [illegible]

The McKean Miner has been so fortunate as to secure a Philadelphia correspondent [illegible] gentleman son of Dr Keating, whose first letter appears in the last number. A member of the old family always identified with the settlement, growth and prosperity of the counties, he will be a great acquisition [illegible] and we offer it our congratulations. — Potter Journal.

We may reasonably thank the fortune that gives us a residence among the cool breezes of McKean county. The reports of the [illegible] heat in the large cities are terrible. With the thermometer ranging from [illegible] to 110° during the day and going no [illegible] than 75° during the night, life in New York and Philadelphia must be more than a burden. The summer of 1876 may be ranked as the hottest of the century.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.— The onward March of truth.—Why is it? The [illegible] doctrine announced some fifty years [illegible] by Dr. Holloway, that the stomach, the liver and blood are the founts of disease, is now universally admitted, his greatest opponents having become his staunchest supporters. The reason is obvious, millions who were affected with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Debility and Physical prostration, have been radically cured by a thorough course of his famous Pills while others have been healed of scurvy, [illegible] bad legs, scrofulous humors, [illegible] [illegible] tumors, asthma, bronchitis [illegible] by his Ointment and Pills when all [illegible] had failed. Such is the progress [illegible] the triumph of reason. 152

NIJNI NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great mart [illegible] of the eastern world has been held at this [illegible] of the Volga and Olga Rivers in Russia every summer for hundreds of years. [illegible] the nations of Europe and Asia meet [illegible] products of trade [illegible] the German [illegible] Persian meet the German [illegible] variety of merchandise that man [illegible] employs, from cashmeres to gunstones, [illegible] for food, tools, and fabrics, and [illegible] but not least, medicines. [illegible] Ayer & [illegible] celebrated remedies from America were [illegible] displayed in an elegant bazar, where the [illegible] himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West and are an [illegible] antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yourts of the North, as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.— Lincoln (Ill) Times.

Organize

The Chairman of the County Committee requests each member of the Committee and all other earnest Republicans who can make it convenient, to meet at the MINER Editorial Rooms next TUESDAY EVENING, THE 18TH INST for the purpose of conference and organization for the coming campaign. Let there be at least one representative from each township.

H. S. [illegible] Chm.

Fresh Fruit

To [illegible] fresh fruit of all kinds [illegible] will be necessary to call upon J. P. Wendel. He is now receiving daily fine fresh cherries [illegible] canning and will have all other fresh fruits in their season.

Ice Cream Festival

The Ladies of the Episcopal church cordially invite the citizens of this place to participate in an entertainment given by them at the house of Dr. H. I. M. [illegible] where all who wish may [illegible] the [illegible] at their pleasure, and enjoy a nice cool lemonade and creams of delicate flavor all for the benefit of the church, on Thursday evening July 20th.

The Bradford House.

The first time that we stopped at the above house after [illegible] Dolan took charge of it we were pleased and every time we have stopped there since we have been [illegible] free to [illegible] of the [illegible] in Bradford [illegible] Mr. [illegible] making many much [illegible] improvements in the interior [illegible] house. He sets an excellent [illegible] we presume has [illegible] stocked with [illegible] a first class hotel in every respect.

Port Allegany

[illegible] July [illegible] usual [illegible] every [illegible] permit W. J. Mullin, Esq., favor[illegible] the citizens with his presence [illegible] to the [illegible] pleasure of hearing him speak [illegible] assure [illegible] that his coming was appreciated.

The [illegible] sensation [illegible] N. Barrett [illegible] to a great degree the [illegible] of the [illegible]

The Elmira Advertiser

[illegible]

Railroad Resignation

Mr. H. L. Lyman [illegible] General Ticket [illegible] Agent of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible] his resignation, the same to take effect on the 15 inst. Mr. Lyman has been [illegible] the [illegible] organization [illegible] and has discharged the duties of his position [illegible] admirable manner. His [illegible] ability and [illegible] methods have [illegible] him to meet all the [illegible] requirements of his position promptly and well, but it has been evident to himself and his friends for some time past that his health, which is not robust, was being undermined hence his retirement from the road.

It is Mr. Lyman's intention to devote himself [illegible] interests in Virginia, in which State some of his immediate relatives and friends have also determined to make their future homes. We wish Mr. Lyman health and prosperity wherever his lot may be cast.

There are rumors of other changes in the management of the road.—Courier.

Projected New Railroad

It is said [illegible] the Buffalo, Warren & Mahoning Railroad Company have completed their arrangements to build a railroad from Warren to Punxsutawney, connecting at Warren with the Dunkirk & Pittsburgh Railroad, thence southeast through Forest and Jefferson counties (via Brookville) through to Reynoldsville coal basin and Punxsutawney, a distance of about fifty five miles. The object of this road is to secure a short communication to New York, via the Central, Jamestown & Great Western Railroads. The distance to the last two named is less than seventy miles, and only about one hundred and ten miles to Dunkirk. The coal has been [illegible] and is now extensively used by gas companies, and is said to be of excellent quality, equal to the best Pittsburgh gas coal. The company have entered into contract to complete the road to Punxsutawney by January 1st, 1878. It is said that the lands necessary to complete and stock this road have all been provided for, and a contract has just been closed with a party for twelve hundred coal cars.— Harrisburg Patriot.

— John Digel keeps constantly at his marble factory a supply of superior flagging stone for walks. If you are thinking of laying walks call and look at them and get his prices. 2t

Road, School and Poor Orders.

I will purchase for cash, at reasonable rates of discount, Unseated Road, School and Poor Orders, which will be redeemable in 1876.

BYRON D. HAMLIN

Smethport, June 28, 1876.

Our Philadelphia Letter

To the Editor of the Miner

Upon leaving Sweden I found myself suddenly translated to the other end of the earth and wandering among the fertile fields of Australia. The change from the [illegible] of Sweden was quite noticeable, everything assuming a more home like appearance. This fact may be easily accounted for, Australia being so impressed with the characteristics of old England and everything that is English and therefore so like our own America, which is but a chip of the old block.

[illegible] Queensland [illegible] that attracted [illegible] and [illegible] had [illegible] of in [illegible] resources [illegible] Australian [illegible] miles or more. Its capital is Brisbane. [illegible] comprises everything that [illegible] nature of the soil [illegible] and the mineral [illegible] a number [illegible] of about three feet in length [illegible] tells us that it is worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible] [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] of different [illegible] The walls of this [illegible] covered with pictures [illegible] scenes throughout the [illegible] giving evidence as well of the [illegible] effected by the hand of man [illegible] There are also [illegible] of the rich [illegible] [illegible] most important [illegible] Japanese [illegible] [illegible] that the people [illegible] [illegible] large wood [illegible] the [illegible] expert [illegible] [illegible] antimony and copper [illegible] and a large piece of [illegible] been polished [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the Australian [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] the domestic virtues of the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] industry [illegible] [illegible] The collection of fossils here is also very fine. The gold [illegible] play here their [illegible] not to [illegible] behind the others [illegible] In the center of the room [illegible] some 20 [illegible] height [illegible] the principal [illegible] of the colony. This is supported by [illegible] column built of coal from all the principal collieries in operation [illegible] copper [illegible]

A last glance at Van Diemens Land and New Zealand where I saw [illegible] of interest which, want of time, however, forbids me dwelling upon—and I came to the Cape of Good Hope. Two immense elephants tusks weighing 174 and 173 pounds respectively guard the entrance. Upon entering a fine display of wines met my view. Among the various labeled bottles I noticed one in particular which bore the name Constantia and thus marked the presence of a wine which has delighted many a connoisseur and formed the proud boast of that far off little colony. There were also exhibits of uncleaned diamonds. One some I was informed is valued at $600. Ostrich feathers I noticed in abundance as also some very creditable specimens of handiwork. The ornaments of [illegible] are somewhat peculiar. A head dress for instance made of an ostrich shell is presented for admiration, but it would require the skill of a native I should think to apply it to such a use and his taste to see any beauty when so applied. The [illegible] of lions and horns of other animals are exhibited in abundance.

[illegible] are other colonies of minor importance belonging to Great Britain, and situated at a distance from the mother country, though possessing each an exhibit of much interest they must [illegible] give way to countries of greater [illegible] and I must leave them with the recommendation, however, to those who intend visiting the Exhibition to devote a little time to them as they are all worthy of careful examination. J. P. K.

Hotel For Sale

I offer my Hotel stand in Port Allegany for sale. It is located in the centre of the village, on Main street, and the house is well adapted for public hotel purposes. A license granted at the last term will be transferred with the property—Terms reasonable.

Enquire of or address

EUGENE MULLIN

Port Allegany, Pa.

Eldred Items.

Since the camp meeting is over and the "ever glorious Fourth" has passed, quiet reigns supreme, and material in the shape of news for a letter is scarce, especially where one relies mainly on facts, and does not resort to the creative powers of one's own mind. The Centennial Fourth passed off very quietly in this town, and but little difference did we discern in it from any other day, only as we noticed several of the young gents with their "Eliza Janes" starting for Olean, "bound to celebrate," and a plentiful supply of copious showers during the day.

John Peckham, of this town, won a considerable amount on running and jumping, at Olean on the 3d and 4th inst. We understand that he had Indians to contest with in the running match, but John is a gritty fellow, and it will take more than Indians to beat him in athletic sports.

We are pleased to record an improvement by the R R Co in extending the platform south of the depot to Bennett's crossing. This gives ample room for passengers to get on and off from the cars.

McKean Dennis has removed his barber shop to the building that was once upon a time (and a very short time too,) occupied as a meat-market, and is prepared to accommodate all who want work done in the tonsorial line. Give him a call. He will treat you well.

W. C. Potter, harness maker, has gone back to Friendship to work for his uncle, Orrin Potter, at the harness making business. W. C. seemed to be too wide awake for the business of this town.

The weather has been intensely warm for the past few days, and the farmers are just commencing to cut their hay.

James Kelley returned home last week supposing to be affected with consumption but upon examination it proved to be pleuritis. Yesterday Dr Bartlett, of Olean, assisted by Drs. Torrey of Ceres, and Sibley of Eldred performed a surgical operation by tapping his chest and [illegible] the fluid. His condition is considered critical, with but little hopes of recovery.

Meeting will be held in the White school house, West Eldred next Saturday evening and Sunday morning commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., after which the ordinance of baptism will be administered to those wishing to unite with the M. E. Church. Elder Merville is to officiate.

OCCASIONAL.

Eldred, July 11, 1876.

I Had Never Found Anything Before That Helped Me So Well

[illegible] its Healing Nerve Restorative [illegible] found [illegible] plan [illegible] beneficial by the use of Dr [illegible] Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve [illegible] inevitably follows [illegible] reason [illegible] has the special property [illegible] this class of disease and its cleansing [illegible] building up or Restorative action [illegible] especially to these cases. [illegible]

[illegible] N. Y. Dec 20, 1875.

[illegible] Fredonia, N. Y. Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Dyspepsia [illegible] [illegible] great soreness and weakness [illegible] for many [illegible] About six months have passed and I have not had any return of disease.

MRS. [illegible] SWIFT.

Hundreds of cases like the above might be cited. This Remedy is a vegetable compound, so made up of the choicest plants carefully selected from every country and clime in the world as to possess the rarest Alterative or Cleansing and Purifying, together with Healing and Tonic or Nerve strengthening and Restorative properties combined.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF SUPERVISORS of Ceres township for the year 1875.

	Dr	
To amount due township for 1874	$41 17	
To amount of special tax for 1874	408 40	
To amount of ordinary tax for 1875	408 40	
To amount of Unseated tax of County Commissioners	290 00	
To amount [illegible] Supervisor Crops	[illegible]	$1153 08
	Cr	
By Exonerations	$20 01	
By paid F. A. Wood judgment	[illegible]	
By paid for tools	[illegible] 00	
By paid percentage collecting	24 38	
By paid Attorney fees	15 00	
By supervisors services on road	57 00	
By paid for labor on road	1150 61	$1297 05
Balance due township from Supervisors		$136 61

Audited June 24, 1876.

JNO J. RORARTS, }
WM. K. KING, } Auditors.
ABEL HAMMOND }

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF Road Funds of Hamilton township, McKean Co., Pa., July 4, 1876.

Wm S Bartholomew	Dr	
To orders and cash, Apr 14, 1873	$293 01	
To duplicate of 1873 [illegible]	132 84	
To orders of 1873, June 20, 1873	290 00	$805 35
Wm S Bartholomew		Cr.
By orders, receipts and percentage on money		$805 35
J A Anderson		Cr
By services as Assessor and Auditor		$14 00
J A Anderson		Dr
To orders of Supervisors		$14 00
J W Cobbett, Treasurer for 1874	Dr	
To cash, June 11, 1875	$165 97	
To orders,	169 00	$335 97
J W Cobbett, Treasurer for 1876	Cr	
By vouchers	$311 81	
By percentage on money	6 33	
By services as town clerk	5 00	$323 14
Balance due Cobbett	$57 17	
Chas. Bartholomew Supervisor, 1875		Dr
To money and orders		$310 32
Chas Bartholomew Supervisor 1875		Cr
By vouchers and work		$161 17
Balance due township		$149 35

Due from the County Commissioners to Hamilton township road money for the year 1875, $2.0.

Lyman Palmeter in account with Hamilton School fund for the school year ending June 1st, 1875.

	Dr
To amount received	$723 19
	Cr
By amount paid out	$733 10
Balance due Treasurer	$9 91
Received order to balance	$9 91

Lyman Palmeter in account with Hamilton school fund for the school year ending June 1st 1876.

	Dr
To amount received	$423 20
	Cr
By amount paid out	$459 00
Balance due Treasurer	$35 80
Received order to balance	$35 80

AARON PALMETER }
G W ELLIS } Auditors

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal	Mail.
Clermont	6.30 p m	1 30 p m
Wernwag		1 40
Hamlin		1 52
Colegrove		1 57
Crosby		2 01
Smethport	7 25	2 20
Farmers Va		2 3[illegible]
Frisbees		2 47
Larrabees	6.30 p m	2 57 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	Mail	Coal.
Larrabee	11 20 a m	4 30 p m
Frisbees	11 29	4 [illegible]
Farmers Val	11 41	4 51
Smethport	11 57	5 05
Crosby	12 12	5 23
Colegrove	12 16	5 27
Hamlin	12 20	5 31
Wernwag	12 35	5 46
Clermont	12 45 p m	5 56 p m

S V GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Takes effect July 3, 1876.

Going South.

STATIONS	Mail.	Express.	Accom.
Buffalo	7 25 a m	5 15 p m	8 30 a m
Olean	10 31	8 38	4.45
Eldred	11 11	9 10	
Larabees	11 14	9 27	6 45
Pt Allegany	11 38	9 55	
Emporium	12 40	11 00	

Going North

STATIONS	Express	Express	Accom
Emporium	3 30 a m	1 45 p m	
Pt Allegany	4 30	2 [illegible]	
Larabees	4.51	3 15	1 30 a m
Eldred			
Olean	[illegible] 47	4 10	6 20
Buffalo	9 00	7 20	2 50 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2 1876, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows

WESTWARD

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo 4 20 p. m
Driftwood 5 27 p m
Emporium 6 20 p m
St. Marys 7 24 p m
arr at Kane 9 00 p m

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11.55 p m
Renovo 11.00 a m
Emporium 12.[illegible] p m
St Marys 1 46 p m
Kane [illegible] p m
arr at Erie [illegible] p m

[illegible] EXPRESS leaves Renovo 2 1[illegible] a m
Driftwood 3 07 a m
Emporium [illegible] a m
St Marys [illegible] a m
Kane 6 20 a m
arr at Erie 11 [illegible] a m

EASTWARD

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane 6.05 a m
St Marys [illegible] a m
Emporium [illegible] a m
Driftwood [illegible] a m
Renovo 10 [illegible] a m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie [illegible] a m
Kane 4 15 p m
St Marys [illegible] p m
Emporium [illegible] p m
Renovo 8 4[illegible] p m
arr at Philadelphia [illegible] a m

PHILADA EXPRESS leaves Erie 6.40 p m
Kane 9 40 p m
St Marys 10 4[illegible] p m
Emporium 11 30 p m
Driftwood 12 0[illegible] a m
Renovo [illegible] a m

[illegible] Niagara Express connect [illegible] with [illegible] Division and N [illegible] Express connect west with B. N. Y. & P. [illegible]

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

MANHOOD HOW LOST HOW RESTORED

Just published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers

F. BRUGMAN & SON

41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box 4,586

[illegible]

SECURE AN AGENCY and $50 or $100 per week.

THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

HOMESTEAD $20

SEWING

$20 MACHINE

For Domestic Use

With table and fixtures complete only $20

A perfect and unequalled large, strong and durable Machine constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care, easy to understand and manage, light, smooth and swift running like the well regulated movement of a fine watch, simple, compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the high priced Machines, warranted to do the same work the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute strength, reliability and general usefulness; will hem, fell, tuck, seam, quilt, bind, braid, cord, gather, ruffle, shirr, Plait, fold, scallop, roll, Embroider, run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose. Works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work $20. HALF CASE, COVER, SIDE DRAWERS AND CABINET STYLES each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teacher, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co. 630 Broadway, New York.

v13n28y1

$75 Worth Given Away

A GIFT free to every one. Farmers, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Families, and everybody. Send us your address PLAIN. For full particulars, how you can obtain a first-class $75 shuttle lock-stitch Family Sewing Machine, "absolutely without paying anything for it, address KENDALL S. M. Co., P. O. Box 1691, New York.

v13n28y1

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

PATTERSON.

ELGIN WATCHES
BOSTON
TIME

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at Four Times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York.

v13n28y1

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of A. N. Taylor, late of Smethport borough, McKean County, Pennsylvania, dec'd, must make immediate settlement to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

A E TAYLOR, }
D C YOUNG, } Executors.
F N TAYLOR }

[illegible]

CENTENNIAL.

Cane & Chair Combined

Before going to the Exhibition secure one of these indispensable companions, that you may sit when and where you please.

Especially Valuable for Ladies

who cannot possibly endure the fatigue without one. Weight only [illegible] ounces. Price $[illegible]. The only article in the market that is just what you want.

C. [illegible] & Co.,
No. [illegible] Market St., Philadelphia.

To Restore Drowning Persons.

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.

2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing, forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some dem substance under the shoulders, then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

A South American Plant.

The plant from which the coca leaves are obtained thrives best in the elevated forests of the Andes. In time it is covered with delicate white flowers, which are succeeded by red berries. The leaves can be stripped from the plant three times a year, and are at once thoroughly dried. When the packages of leaves are opened they emit a powerful smoke odor. Mr Christison has tried the effects of the leaves upon himself. He has taken long and fatiguing walks, living at the same time after his usual manner; then he has repeated the walks for even greater distances, and, when overcome with fatigue, at some resting place he has chewed thoroughly and swallowed eighty grains of coca. No effects were observed until he went out of doors and resumed his rapid walk. Then all sense of weariness disappeared, and he could walk not only with ease but elasticity. At the end of the walk the pulse was ninety, and in two hours fell to seventy-two. At dinner time there was neither feeling of hunger nor thirst after abstaining from food for [illegible] hours, but upon dinner appearing ample justice was done to the meal. No unpleasant effects were felt the next day. Mr Dowdeswell, in an article in the London *Lancet*, has the same idea as to the great and wonderful power of endurance gained by its use.

The New York Printers.

The New York *Herald* says that during the printers' strike in that city the union paid out over $50,000. The society had a fund of $5,000 or $6,000 to start with, and as soon as the strike was declared an assessment of five per cent. on every member earning over $10 per week was levied, and after two or three weeks it was raised to ten per cent. on all moneys earned. This gave an income of some $2,000 a week, which was collected promptly every pay day by a man in each office appointed for that purpose, so that a man earning $12 a week had to pay $1 20 to sustain the strike. He had no alternative but to pay his tax or be dismissed from membership, have his name printed on a black list, with the designation of "Rat" attached, and sent broadcast to every city and town in the United States. The quickest and most competent men in some of the offices earn from $30 to $45 per week, and they consequently had to pay during the fifteen weeks from $45 to $65. The weekly stipend allowed each striker was $7 if a single man and $12 if a married man. The strike is at an end and an independent union has been organized.

Testing Seeds.

R. Benjamin, New York, gave directions to the American farmers' club regarding the testing of seeds which have been left over from previous year's planting. He said that it is not a difficult matter to do, but that one with a supply on hand can easily determine whether to throw them away or put them into the ground. One method is to take a wide mouthed, clear glass bottle, and fill it nearly full of clear water, next sow the doubtful seed through lint cotton, and lay the cotton, after being moistened, on the water. The bottle, with its contents, should be placed in a light room where there is plenty of sun. The seed kept in this uniform moisture will germinate in from twenty-four hours to ten days, if good for anything.

A second plan suggested by Mr. Benjamin is to fill a saucer with white sand and then pour on enough water to wet the sand and keep it so; place the seed on the sand, pressing them down gently until imbedded in it, and set the saucer in a warm room where the sunlight can reach it.

A Big Fish Story.

A gentleman at Fort Gaines, Ga., set a line and caught a twenty pound catfish in a very unusual manner. When he had landed the fish, he found that a moderate sized eel had been hooked. The catfish had made an attempt to swallow the eel, but the eel had passed out of the right gill of the fish. A second attempt was made and the eel went out of the left gill, thus fastening the fish in a manner which was very unusual to fishermen, and as inextricable as a gordian knot. This is not a fish story; therefore it is true.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The London *Daily News* Constantinople correspondent writes that the irregular Turkish troops have committed terrible atrocities in Bulgaria, and enumerated thirty-seven villages which they have destroyed—killing men, women and children besides carrying off many young girls. Among the refugees who escaped there is not a girl of over ten years of age. The number of lives sacrificed is variously estimated at from 18,000 to 30,000. Wm. Henry Johnson, who murdered his step son, Jacob Redman, in December last, was hung at Paris, Ill. James Courtright, ex county treasurer, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling $20,000 of funds belonging to the State. Gen Crook's command had a four hours engagement with a large body of Sioux Indians near the Rosebud river, in Montana. The Indians, who were strongly armed and mounted, began the attack, but were dispersed by the soldiers, leaving eighty-three of their dead on the field. The troops had ten killed and nineteen wounded. A masked mob took a colored murderer from the jail at Burlington, Ky., and were preparing to hang him when he ran and endeavored to escape. He was instantly shot and wounded, whereupon the crowd hung him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. A tornado at Paris, Ky., destroyed ten or twelve houses and did other damage.

Mrs. Larry McCarty and four children were badly burned by a kerosene lamp explosion at Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The mother and one daughter died the next day. By the wrecking of a mail train near Corvia, Spain, seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured. Samuel Nenemacher went down a foul well in Philadelphia and was overcome by the gases. John Solomon instantly went to his rescue when he too was overcome. The bodies of both men were recovered. Judge James F Lynd, of the Philadelphia court of common pleas, was leading a heifer, having the cord twisted about one of his fingers, when a sudden movement of the animal pulled the finger from its socket, and lockjaw supervening resulted in death. Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile in 2 14 in Philadelphia. As the sheriff of Robinson Ill., was escorting his prisoners for the night one of the prisoners attacked and nearly killed him. The prisoner was overpowered by citizens, who instantly hung him. Two spans of the railway bridge at Kansas City were destroyed by fire, preventing trains from running across for two weeks.

There is trouble between Great Britain and China. Six men were killed by an explosion in the Bridge [illegible] mine at Sheffield, England. The fortresses at Gibraltar are being put in thorough repair and working order by the English authorities. Bishop Cummins of the Reformed Episcopal church, died in Maryland. A wind storm swept through the Conango valley, Pa., causing great destruction among trees and crops. A large bridge near Millers Point was taken bodily from its foundations and broken in pieces. Several people were killed in different parts of Massachusetts by lightning. Yale base ball nine defeated the Harvard nine by a score of seven to six.

Oscar, crown prince of Sweden, is visiting this country in a quiet manner. The Republicans of Vermont have nominated Horace Fairbanks for governor and Redfield Proctor for lieutenant governor. A boat race on the Thames for £1,000 a side between Sadler, champion of England, and Trickett, champion of Australia, resulted in a victory for the Australian by four lengths. Mr Blaine has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave Washington for Maine. Wm. Kinsley shot his wife and then committed suicide in Providence, R. I. He was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist church.

The Democratic National convention which met at St. Louis, was called to order by Augustus Schell who said it was the purpose to nominate candidates whose election shall change the government and overthrow corruption. May we not hope after sixteen years of Republicanism, he said, that the Democratic party may resume its supremacy in the government. The rules that govern the convention will insure good nominations and he exhorted to wisdom in making the platform. In conclusion he nominated Mr Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, for temporary chairman. Mr Watterson addressed the convention on the issues of the day. The chair announced as secretaries, Frederick O Prince, of Massachusetts, F. O Walker, of Iowa, and S. K Donovan of Ohio; also, Dan Able, of Missouri, as sergeant-at-arms. Mr Abbott, of Massachusetts, moved a resolution adopting the rules of the last national convention until otherwise ordered, which was adopted. This included the two-thirds rule. Mrs. Couzens, from the Woman's Rights national convention, addressed the convention, asking that a female suffrage plank be adopted, and concluded by presenting the address and resolutions of the Woman's Suffrage association which on motion of Mr. Clarkson were referred to the committee on resolutions for respectful consideration. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats, that the States were fully represented, and that the delegates reported by the chairmen of the respective delegations as delegates to the convention are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from their respective States. Gen John A. McClernand, of Illinois, was elected permanent president, for vice-presidents and secretaries, one from each State. A telegram was sent to the convention as follows: The international temperance congress, held in Philadelphia, sends greeting and the earnest prayer of many thousands of Christian citizens, that in your centennial platform, about to be adopted, you will pronounce against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a chief cause of crime, pauperism, and political corruption, and nominate as your candidates for President and Vice-President total abstainers from intoxicating beverages and supporters of the prohibition of the liquor traffic as the national legislative policy. William E Dodge, President. J. N. Stearns, Secretary.

The platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, declares as the voice of the Democratic party of the United States, that the administration of the Federal government is in urgent need of reform, and appeals to fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake this first and most pressing patriotic duty of the Democracy of the whole country. It affirms faith in the permanency of the Federal union, devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and records steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government. It declares in favor of the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, the total separation of church and State; the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment, the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws, the faithful education of the rising generation, and urges reform as necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism. The currency plank says that reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore public credit, and maintain national honor, and denounces the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the nonpayment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. It denounces the improvidence which for eleven years has prevailed, allowing no steps to be taken toward resumption. It denounces the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and demands repeal, demanding a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability, and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment, and believes that a system well devised, and intrusted to competent hands for execution, would inspire credit, general confidence, and set in motion the wheels of commerce. It denounces the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice and false pretense and demands that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue. It declares that reform is necessary in Federal, State and municipal departments, that Federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions, gold, in 1860, to four hundred and fifty millions, currency, in 1870, or, in a decade, from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than three times the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal government alone, and demands a vigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the government. Reform is necessary to stop the waste of public lands to protect American citizens abroad, and denounces the policy which discards the liberty loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demands such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire, or such legislation by Congress, within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race. It declares that reform is necessary in the civil service, and even more necessary in the higher grades of the public service, and that public offices are not a private perquisite, but a public trust, and concludes as follows: All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves, but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters are powerless to resist the eighty thousand officeholders—its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and of men. At the conclusion Mr Dorsheimer said the committee had adopted and indorsed, though not as a part of the platform, the resolution which he had read, indorsing the action of the House of Representatives cutting down the appropriations and exhorting them to firmness; also the resolution as to the just claims of soldiers and sailors widows and orphans. An effort was made in the shape of a minority report to strike out the section renouncing the resumption clause of the act of 1875 for specie payment but it failed, and the platform was adopted.

In the Democratic convention at St. Louis Governor Tilden of New York, was nominated for President on the second ballot. He was nominated by Senator Kernan of New York. The other nominations being Bayard, of Delaware, Hendricks of Indiana, Parker of New Jersey, Allen, of Ohio, and Hancock of Pennsylvania. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Tilden, 403½, Hendricks 133½, Hancock, 75, Allen 56, Bayard, 27, and Parker, 18. Before the result of the second ballot was announced, a number of States changed their votes, leaving the result as follows:

Whole vote on second ballot	738
Necessary to choice	492
Tilden	535
Hendricks	60
Allen	54
Parker	18
Hancock	59
Bayard	11
Thurman	1

Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous and it was adopted.

Samuel J Tilden, nominated by the Democratic convention at St. Louis for President of the United States, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 15, 1814, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. He was educated at Yale College and at the University of New York, and then commenced the study of law. In 1844, then practising law, he published the *Daily News* in New York city. He [illegible] editorial life after the campaign of that year. In 1846 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and was also a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1847 he withdrew from politics and gave his attention wholly to law, in which he amassed a large fortune. He succeeded Dean Richmond as the head of the Democratic State committee of New York, and became interested in the local politics of New York city. In 1874 he was elected over Gen. John A. Dix (Rep.) and Morgan H Clark (Temp.) by a majority of 53,549, out of a total vote of 794,229. Mr Tilden is a bachelor, is five feet ten inches in height, and has what is called the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes, and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered by age.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819, received a liberal education, and graduated at Hanover College in 1841. He began the study of law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. He then went to Indiana, and entered on the practice of his profession. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislature, in 1850 he was in the constitutional convention, and for the next five years was in Congress, and for four years after was commissioner of the general land office. In 1860 he was nominated for governor, and was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In 1863 he was elected United States senator from Indiana, from which position he retired in 1869. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, asked that the bill to amend the Enforcement act be taken up. Opposition was made to it, and it was taken up only upon a strict party vote of 24 to 14. The bill having been amended verbally, and considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas, 25, nays, 13.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian and Naval Appropriation bills, and agreed to the conference on those bills asked for by the House of Representatives. Messrs. Windom, Logan and Ransom were appointed members of the committee on the former, and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin and Withers on the latter.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, explained the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill, and said that the first eight sections of the bill as it came from the House proposed to reorganize the army. The committee on appropriations had not felt authorized to examine into that subject, and therefore reported in favor of striking out those eight sections. The bill as it came from the House appropriated $24,280,-[illegible] 40. To this amount the Senate committee on appropriations had added $3,278,000 making the total amount called for by the bill as now before the Senate $27,561,361 40, or $1,237,-408 00, less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The House proposed to reduce the army in number, as well as the compensation of officers. This bill proposed to reduce the army five regiments, while the bill which recently passed the House proposed a reduction of ten regiments. The amendment proposed by the committee to strike out the eight sections reorganizing the army, reducing the pay, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 24, nays, 15. Other amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to as follows:

Increasing the appropriation for expenses of the commanding general's office from $2,600 to $5,000, and that for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from $75,000 to $105,000. Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the army from $9,154,785 to $9,968,574, providing that from and after the first day of January next there shall be no more than forty paymasters in the army, the reduction to be made by dropping from the rolls the junior commissions until the maximum of forty is reached.

The bill, having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to—yeas, 25, nays, 12. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were non concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, and Hale (Rep.), of Maine, were appointed on the part of the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil bill. Among the items passed were the following: Coast survey on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, $325,000; Pacific coast survey, $200,000; geodetic survey between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, $60,000; repairs of coast survey vessels, $30,000; publishing survey observations, $6,000; propagations of food fishes, $30,000; signal service, $300,000; completing the military telegraph between the army posts on the Texas frontiers, $45,000; for publication of official records of the civil war, both of the Federal and of the Confederate armies, $40,000; geological survey, $65,000; Powell's survey of the Colorado, $20,000.

After minor amendments the bill was passed. Mr Sampson (Rep.), of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution suggested by the President to continue the appropriations for the next fiscal year on the same basis as the appropriations for the fiscal year about to expire, in case of the failure of any of the regular appropriation bills before the first of July. The motion was rejected—yeas 57, nays, 112.

Smoke on Vines.

In a paper addressed to the French academy of sciences, M. C. Husson calls attention to the disastrous effect of smoke on vegetation. For many years proprietors of vineyards situated in the vicinity of lime kilns have been complaining of the damage done to them by these inconvenient neighbors, and various chemists have confirmed their statements. M. Husson, having had an opportunity of examining the matter himself in a vineyard known as the Saint Esprit, near Toul, where lime kilns have been built for the construction of Fort St. Michel, found that the wine made there, though good in other respects, had a disagreeable smoky taste and smell. This vineyard is situated on the slope of a small hill, between the canal and the railroad. The kilns occupy a lower site. At the top there is a feeding pump where the locomotives sometimes stop to take in water. The western winds drive the smoke from the kilns on the vineyard, while the northern ones do the same with that of the engines; but the latter is only a momentary nuisance, while the kilns are in constant operation. The leaves of the vines had a taste quite similar to that with which the wine was infected, and the few remaining grapes had it all, the more the riper they were. On the other side of the railroad line there are other vineyards, which, being sheltered from the emanations of the lime kilns, present none of these disagreeable characteristics. Several days later, the kilns being extinguished, a new inspection was proceeded to after copious falls of rain. The bad smell and taste had disappeared from the leaves. By way of experiment an engine was made to go up and down along the vineyard, its heavy black smoke being driven upon the vines by the wind; a thick deposit of soot was found on the leaves, but which imparted no taste to them. Hence it was proved beyond a doubt that the empyreumatic taste and smell, resembling that of creosote, was entirely owing to the decomposition of limestone in the kilns.

Bound to Have Her.

Six months ago, a young woman, about eighteen years of age, was found guilty of bigamy at Dundee, Scotland, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Her sentence having expired, her mother, with her brothers and sisters, and a few relatives of her first husband, all of whom had come from Glasgow, were at the gate of Dundee prison in a cab, waiting to convey the girl to her first husband, who resides in Glasgow. The second husband, a burly mason, belonging to Dundee, was also waiting with a few friends for the woman who had suffered so severely for marrying him. On the young woman making her appearance, she was immediately seized by each of the parties, who made strong efforts to get possession of her. She seemed inclined to favor her second lord and master, whose party, too, proved the stronger, and they hurried her away, leaving only her bonnet in possession of her friends from Glasgow.

The Hard Lot of a Rochester Youth.

I loved a beautiful girl, and she loved me in return. I only thought of love, and I did not dream that fate would crush my soul's dearest hope. That fair girl was all to me. I held her to my soul as my very life, and not a thought had I of the future, but 'twas of her. And I knew that she loved me so well, for she had told me so a hundred times. But a terrible crash came upon my joys. My idol's father was wealthy, and I was poor. He was a merchant. I only a humble clerk. When I told him of my love he spurned me from his door and bade me never enter it again. Oh, Heaven! what a wreck of soul was that. Who shall picture the utter midnight of the blasted and broken heart! Who shall tell its wailings and its deep, dark griefs? All crushed and broken down, I fled from the place where my love had grown up, and in the heat and whirl of business I tried to forget my sorrows. What shall I do?

Potato Bugs and the Canker Worms.

So far as I can learn, says Suel Foster, in *Country Gentleman*, potato bugs are more numerous at this time this year than they were last. My remedy is paris green in water. I have tried hand picking, hilling by horse machine power, brushing off into tin pans and scalding, dusting with dry paris green diluted with flour or ashes, and a spoonful of paris green to eight quarts of water, and now, after twelve years' experience, the latter is preferred for the following reasons: It is rapidly and easily done; can be done when the plants are dry or in time of a moderate wind; it is safer from inhaling the dust, and adheres better to the leaves. I have never heard of an instance of any one being poisoned by paris green, though it might be done as easily when used for paint as when used for killing insects. As to its getting into the growing vegetables, it does not nor cannot. A druggist says that the poison of the paris green is mostly the arsenic that it contains, and that pure arsenic is cheaper and better for poisoning insects; so I am now trying arsenic.

The canker worms are in my orchard, and I am using both paris green and arsenic in water, sprinkled on the trees with a small brass hand pump, with a half barrel of the poisonous water in a wagon, driven between two rows of trees. While one man drives, another works the pump. We have not had as much experience with the canker worm at the West as many have at the East. I find that my young orchards of eight to twelve years planted are not as much infested as the older ones; the younger have also been annually plowed and cropped with corn or potatoes, while the older are mostly in grass. It is thought by a neighbor that some parasite checked his canker worms.

How a Fortune was Made.

Apropos of the season at the watering places comes the story of how a young swell caught a rich wife at Saratoga last season. He was a sort of gold mounted individual—swell pants, swell hat, swell coat, swell hair and a general *aplomb* of swell. He was a sort of Sampson handsome, looking for some Delila having a heart ready to be toppled, as Sampson tumbled the ancient temple. Among the ladies he was a love of a "fellah," but they were coy about the swell's wealth. He saw how it was, so he obtained an internal revenue blank and deliberately made a statement of his income, placing it at $82,000. He took an oath to the return, and in a few days it was published in the city papers, and of course those dear girls read the papers. The bait took and the girls fought for him. He picked one who had a quarter of a million at her disposal, and a very fashionable wedding followed. A friend of the young man loaned him several thousands for his part of the affair, and all went smooth until quite a time after the wedding. When it was found out the girl's father stormed some, but by this time the young wife had learned to love her husband, and she smoothed the matter over to everybody's satisfaction.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstructions of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes ringing in ears, deafness hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of catarrh and ozæna of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

What is more beautiful and poetic than the child's idea of ice—"Water gone to sleep."

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

The Belmont Hotel, of Boston, is fast becoming a popular resort for commercial men and travelers. The Belmont is situated in the heart of the business center, and is easily reached by street cars or by carriages, the latter costing but fifty cents.

Every person going to the Centennial or to travel anywhere, will avoid trouble and expense by getting a Centennial and Travelers Guide. Price, post-paid, twenty-five cents. Travelers' Publishing Co., 25 Park Row, N. Y.*

Safely and certainly that great external remedy, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, removes cutaneous eruptions by opening the pores whose obstruction was the cause of the difficulty. Test and you will indorse it. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Beautiful shades of black or brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We know whereof we affirm.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids, in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested, and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

HALF A DOLLAR Will Pay for the CHICAGO LEDGER For the Next Half Year.

The Ledger is a large 8-page, 56-column, independent Newspaper, which no intelligent family should be without. The best Story Paper printed. Try it. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

There is a convict in one of the State penitentiaries serving out a sentence of two years for the crime of stealing an orange.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ 09¾ @	10
Common to Good Texans	[illegible] @	09
Milch Cows	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Dressed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Lambs	12 @	12½
Cotton—Middling	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Flour—Extra Western	5 20 @	[illegible]
State Extra	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible] @	1 17
No. 2 Spring	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley—State	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley—Malt	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed Western	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed Western	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Hay, per cwt	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Straw, per cwt	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Hops 75's—10 @16 olds	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible] @	11½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	[illegible] @	[illegible]
No. 2, new	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Dry Cod, per cwt	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Herring, Scaled, per box	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude 08¾ @ 09	Refined,	[illegible]
Wool—California Fleece	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Australian	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Butter—State	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Western Dairy	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Western Yellow	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Western Ordinary	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Cheese—State Factory	[illegible] @	[illegible]
State Skimmed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Western	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Eggs—State	[illegible] @	[illegible]
BUFFALO.		
Flour	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible] @	[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Hogs—Dressed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Western	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Corn—Yellow	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude 11 @11	Refined,	[illegible]
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible] @	[illegible]

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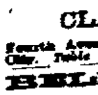

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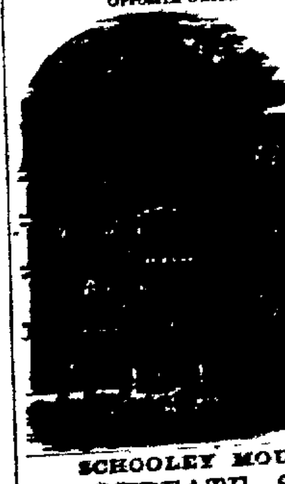

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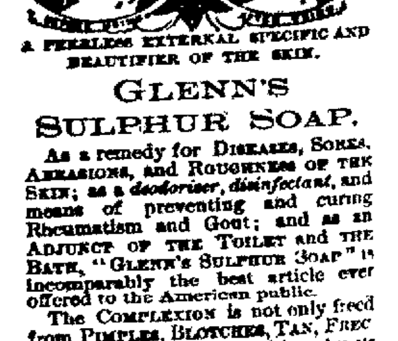

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